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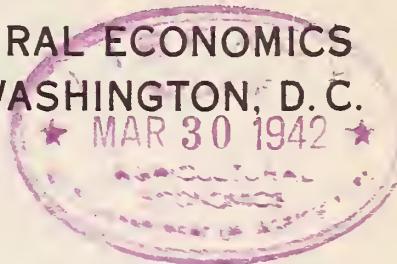
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FARM POPULATION and RURAL LIFE ACTIVITIES

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FOREWORD

With this issue, Farm Population and Rural Life Activities completes 15 years of publication. In the first issue, dated March 1, 1927, Dr. Galpin wrote - "The socalled Purnell Act of Congress bids fair to be the most important aid to rural life in this generation. The reason is not far to seek. Notice the terms of the Act: 'The funds shall be applied to necessary expenses of such sociological investigations as have for their purpose the development and improvement of the rural home and rural life.' 'Sociological investigations' under the auspices of the State Agricultural Experiment Stations having thus been made legitimate by the Act are given scientific standing in the most powerful agency for progress American agriculture employs. All rural sociologists, - even those not teaching in land-grant colleges - will profit eventually by the Purnell Act. It is this inter-relatedness of the work of all sociologists of rural life that prompts the putting out of this quarterly mimeograph to present and future sociological research cooperators. Any information of a sociological character which shall directly sharpen the instruments of rural research, - and consequently sharpen rural teaching and rural extension - will be welcome and find a place here. It is hoped that this quarterly will prove able to knit together the efforts of rural sociologists. 'The improvement of the rural home and rural life,' to use the words of the Purnell Act, is nothing less than a lofty national aim, in fact, well-nigh a great national cause or struggle, which has come to take its place along-side other historic American struggles."

Looking back upon the growth of Rural Sociology during the last 15 years, it is clear that this publication has made its contribution to the objectives which Dr. Galpin set forth. During its lifetime, Rural Sociology, as a discipline, has developed to the place where it now has its own professional organization and its own professional journal. When the journal "Rural Sociology" was founded, we asked whether we should suspend "Activities" to let that journal perform its functions. Our colleagues at the State Colleges persuaded us then to continue and we were glad to do so.

Now the Nation is at war. The efforts of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, of which the Division of Farm Population and Rural Welfare is a part, will be concentrated on activities which will make a significant contribution to winning the war. Service and research maintenance activities which are to be continued must be reviewed critically and the Division must put itself in a position to render its maximum contribution to this new objective of the Bureau.

Accordingly, Farm Population and Rural Life Activities will cease to appear regularly after this issue. It is not easy to reach this decision, but if we are to make our contribution to the war effort we must direct our energies fully in that direction.

Carl C. Taylor

Some Census Results

Mechanical Power

The continued growth of the use of mechanical power on farms stands out clearly in the 1940 Census returns. Twenty-three percent, nearly one-fourth of all farms, reported tractors in 1940. This is nearly double the proportion reported, 13.5 percent, in 1930 and more than 6 times as great as the proportion reporting in 1920.

More than half the farms reported tractors in North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Illinois, and in Minnesota and Montana the proportion was nearly half. Although they reported considerable increases, two entire divisions, the South Atlantic and the East South Central, and Arkansas and Louisiana reported fewer than 10 percent of the farms with tractors.

A comparison which throws considerable light on the characteristics of farms is that between farms reporting tractors and those not reporting horses and mules. It is apparent that in the Corn Belt a large proportion of farms with tractors also had horses or mules. But in the Pacific Coast States, in New England, and in much of the South, there are apparently appreciable proportions of farms without mechanical or horse power. In Kentucky and Tennessee, for example, 23 percent of the farms did not report horses or mules, but only 4 percent of all farms reported tractors. Even if all of the farms with tractors are included among those not reporting horses or mules, more than one-fourth of all farms have neither workstock nor tractors. The number with oxen would be too small to affect this conclusion. In West Virginia where one-third of all farm operators reported work off the farm, more than 40 percent of all farms reported neither tractor nor horses or mules.

In areas where the plantation form of organization is common, a number of farm units may use power supplied from the central headquarters. These units not reporting power may nonetheless have access to adequate power. But in general farming areas, it is extremely difficult to operate a farm of any size without power. If, under these conditions, the farm unit is the major source of support for a family, the income level can hardly be sufficient for even a moderate level of living. Many part-time farms would have neither horses nor tractors. But after allowances are made for all of these, there still are appreciable numbers of farms which have neither horse nor tractor power, but are the main source of support of the family.

Age

Farm operators as a group include more older persons in 1940 than they did in 1930. Nearly three-fifths of all farm operators in 1940 were 45 years old and over, and nearly three-fourths of all full owners are in this age group.

With increasing numbers of aged persons in the population, there is a growing emphasis on retirement. In many cases a person is presumed to be ready for retirement when he reaches his 65th birthday, but obviously this does not apply to farm operators - especially to full owners. One out of every seven farm operators in 1940 reported that he was 65 years old and over. If only full owners are considered, the proportion grows to 1 in 5.

Tenants

The proportion of older operators increased almost without exception. This represents in part an increased tendency to retire on the farm, the development of father-son partnerships which permit the older man to continue longer as a farm operator, depression price levels which did not permit the farmer to retire, "retirement" to farming by persons too old to carry on their accustomed nonfarm occupations, and the difficulty which many young people had in securing sufficient capital to become farm operators. Mechanization is also a factor, for by decreasing the amount of hard physical labor, it has extended the period of productivity of many farmers.

Farm Labor

Another element indicating changes in farming during the decade is in the number reporting expenditures for farm labor and the amount spent for labor. Fewer farm operators reported having hired labor during 1939 than during 1929 and there was also a decrease in the amount spent. Farm wage rates, however, declined even more rapidly, and the number of persons who worked on farms showed little change. The amount spent for labor was reduced to less than half its 1929 level in the Northern Plains States; Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota, and North Dakota.

But in a number of cotton States the amount spent for hired labor increased between 1929 and 1939, a reflection of the shift from the use of sharecroppers to hired labor. Since wage levels decreased, the increase in the number of hired farm laborers was even greater than the increase in amount spent for labor. Among the 13 Southern States, only Texas, Oklahoma, and Virginia failed to report an increase in the amount spent for labor. The States in which the amount spent for labor increased in general reported a smaller decrease in the number of farmers reporting hired labor than was true generally.

Work off the Farm

Many farms provide only a fraction of the total income of the operator; one out of every seven farm operators worked off the farm 100 days or more during 1939. This combination of nonfarm work with farm residence was most prevalent in New Hampshire, Massachusetts, West Virginia, and Washington, where 1 out of every 3 farm operators were included. It was least prevalent in the Northern Plains and in the Cotton Belt, where several States reported fewer than one-tenth of all farm operators working off the farm to that extent.

An increase in the proportion of operators reporting 100 days or more work off the farm occurred in all but two States. Delaware and Vermont report the only exceptions and in both instances the decreases are so small as to be negligible.

It is clear from Census figures that there are many farms which do not have a resident farm operator devoting most of his efforts and presumably most of the efforts of his family to the farm. Nearly 1 out of every 10 operators reported working 200 days or more off his farm. This amount of work off the farm is most prevalent in States where there is considerable industrial development and where most of the work which the operator does is at other than farm work. In New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Connecticut approximately 1 out of

every 4 farm operators reported 100 days or more off their farms. Higher than average proportions are also reported from the Middle Atlantic States; the East North Central - except Wisconsin and Illinois; the Pacific States; New Mexico, Arizona, Nevada, and Utah among the Mountain States; and Tennessee, West Virginia, Virginia, Maryland, and Florida in the South. In the Mountain States a portion of the work off the farm is agricultural work, the operator leaving his farm for extended periods to carry on this work. These part-time farms are least frequent in the Northern Plains States, North Dakota, and Nebraska reporting fewer than 5 percent of the operators with 200 days or more of off-the-farm work. In Iowa, too, only 4 percent reported so much time off the farm.

Work off the farm included all time spent off the farm in 1939 for pay, income, or profit. Work by the operator in connection with a filling station, garage, tourist camp, or other nonfarm business conducted at the farm is included. No record was secured of the amount of work off the farm which was performed by any member of the family other than the operator.

Living off the Farm

In 1940, the Census also asked whether or not the farm operator was living on his farm. Five percent reported that they were not. Utah, with its village pattern had the largest proportion reporting that they did not live on the farm they operated.

New Mexico and Nevada both report about one-eighth of all operators living off their farms. In New Mexico this undoubtedly is related to the village pattern which is prevalent in some parts of the State.

Florida, with its extensive vegetable and fruit cropping operations reports 15 percent of its operators living off the farm. California, in which similar types of farming are highly developed in the major agricultural areas, likewise reports a relatively large number of its operators not living on farms. This would also be the case of operators who run farms in two or more States, such as some truck farmers who operate farms in Florida and New Jersey, or in other States on the East Coast.

The Northern Plains States also provide a larger than average proportion of operators who report living off their farms. In Montana and North Dakota, more than 10 percent are in this group. In Kansas, Nebraska, and South Dakota, the percentage is somewhat above the national average. In the wheat growing areas, there appears to have been a development toward what might be called "town-farming." With mechanized equipment available for use on the farm, with the ready transportation afforded by the automobile, and with a work pattern which is highly seasonal, there appears to have developed an increased tendency for the operator to live in a nearby town or city.

The "suitcase" farmer of the Southern Great Plains who lives at a considerable distance away and comes to the farm only long enough to carry on harvesting, plowing, and seeding, reportedly is declining in numbers, partly because of the need for immediate attention when dust storms come. But the resident of a nearby town can easily operate a farm in these areas. He may do so to avoid the isolation of the open country, to permit the children to get

to school more easily, to continue operating his business in town, or for any other reasons. In areas where settlement is sparse, and the public schools have been affected by declining enrollments, the practice of moving into town in order to permit the children to attend school there has apparently increased. Since the Census was taken as of April 1, it reported as living off the farm those operators who moved into town for the duration of the school year.

Those Who Did Not Report

Some information on the characteristics of farms and their operators can also be secured from the Census reports on the numbers not reporting in response to the various questions on the schedule. Nearly 5 percent failed to report whether the operator lived on a farm or not. This is fairly uniformly distributed over the various States and presumably the majority for whom no report is made can be considered as not living on the farm at the time the Census was taken. Somewhat more puzzling is the number of farms for which no family or hired labor is reported. Some of these units undoubtedly have only incidental agricultural operations, such as hay land for pasture which is left to a neighbor who performs all of the work.

The question as asked called for all persons, including the operator, members of his family, and hired help, who worked on the farm two days or more during the week, March 24-30. The fact that one-eighth of all farms did not report any labor during that week suggests that many farms are not yet organized to utilize fully the available labor the year round.

Nearly 6 percent of all farms did not report land used for crops. The numbers included here are very unevenly distributed. These farms were especially numerous in the Mountain and Pacific Coast States where large grazing units are operated without any cropping activities. They are also numerous in the metropolitan areas of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and New Jersey, where such operations as intensive poultry farms and some dairies are carried on without any cropping activities.

Some Tenure Differences

Numerous indexes show that the part-owner occupies a position in agriculture somewhat distinct from that of full-owners or tenants. Part-owners more frequently include operators who keep their capital more flexible than it would be if invested entirely in real estate. The arrangement of owning some land and then renting land as needed permits expansion or contraction of the agricultural operations in line with changes in the amount of available family labor, prospective prices, and other variable factors. One of the indicators of the position of the part-owner is found in the reports on tractors. Twenty-three percent of all operators report tractors, but 46 percent of the part-owners report tractors. In the Northern States, with few exceptions, more than half of the part-owners report tractors. Some of the differences are rather striking. For example, in Kansas 77 percent of the part-owners but only 37 percent of the full-owners report tractors. Similarly, in Montana 65 percent of the part-owners and 34 percent of the full-owners reported them. In Iowa 70 percent of the part-owners and 46 percent of the full-owners report tractors. In California the percentages are, respectively, 60 and 28.

For the country as a whole, and for the States reporting the largest amount of mechanized equipment, share and share-cash tenants stand next to part-owners in the proportion of operators reporting tractors. To a greater extent than full-owners, these two tenure groups apparently represent the commercial operators. Full-owners include many part-time farmers, as well as many small subsistence units, and owner operators who have had to reduce the size of their farm units because of increasing age.

One of the most clear-cut developments on farms during the decade of the 1930's is the increase in the percent of farm operators' dwellings lighted by electricity. In 1930 only 13 percent of all farm operators' dwellings reported electricity. In 1940 this had been increased to 33 percent. Increases were reported in every State. The most marked increases were reported in those States which have the smallest proportions of dwellings lighted by electricity in 1930. In those States, the disappearance of the cropper farms as farm units for Census purposes has served to increase the ratios somewhat, but even if this statistical effect is eliminated, the increases are still striking. The larger proportions of farms with the operator's dwelling reporting electricity was in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, and California. Here the percentages ranged from 82.7 to 84.0. The smallest percentages are reported in the Southern States, where Mississippi with 9.5, Arkansas with 10.8, and Louisiana with 11.5 have the smallest proportions. North Dakota with 15.5 and South Dakota with 17.7 have ratios as low as those in some of the Southern States.

Tenure differentials appear here as elsewhere. Forty-two percent of the full-owners and 40 percent of the part-owners reported electricity but only 21 percent of share and share-cash tenants and 26 percent of the cash and other tenants had this facility. Only 8 percent of the croppers reported electricity in their dwellings. However, the proportion of croppers reporting electricity varied from 14.5 percent in North Carolina and 11.4 percent in South Carolina to 3.4 percent in Louisiana.

In some States, tenure differences were relatively small. For example, in California the figures were 84 percent for full-owners and part-owners, and 78 percent for both groups of tenants. In New Mexico they were between 17 and 20 percent for all groups except part-owners where they were 25 percent. In the New England States, they ranged from 48 percent for share and cash tenants to 80 percent for farm owners. In the Middle Atlantic States the range was from 56 percent for share and share-cash tenants to 66 percent for full-owners, and in the Pacific States from 64 percent for share and share-cash tenants to 77 percent for full-owners.

Despite the rapid increases in providing electricity for farm homes, it is clear that there is still a large volume of work to be done if electricity is to be brought to all farm dwellings.

Table 1.- Mechanization and work off the farm, 1940 Census

States and Regions 1/	Percent of all farms					
	Reporting tractors		Not reporting horses and/or mules		Reporting expenditures for implements and machinery	
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Maine	19.3	50.0	22.4	40.4	29.7	26.6
New Hampshire	17.2	57.0	21.7	34.2	33.7	27.7
Vermont	14.4	31.5	29.9	50.9	24.5	25.2
Massachusetts	20.5	56.8	23.1	53.1	33.3	25.7
Rhode Island	28.9	61.6	32.4	40.5	26.7	21.6
Connecticut	22.8	59.8	24.4	35.9	29.9	24.0
New England	19.2	63.4	24.3	39.1	30.1	25.8
New York	34.7	30.2	33.8	47.8	19.4	15.5
New Jersey	42.0	51.1	36.4	47.8	18.4	14.1
Pennsylvania	30.2	33.9	31.1	38.3	24.9	19.9
Middle Atlantic	33.0	33.5	32.7	43.2	22.0	17.5
Ohio	35.6	31.6	26.5	35.4	21.3	14.0
Indiana	37.1	29.4	27.1	31.8	19.6	14.1
Illinois	51.8	19.4	38.8	44.0	12.7	8.1
Michigan	33.1	31.2	34.1	37.9	21.2	14.8
Wisconsin	41.2	15.8	43.9	45.8	10.3	8.3
East North Central	39.9	25.6	33.9	38.9	17.1	11.8
Minnesota	48.6	18.4	47.5	48.2	9.9	6.5
Iowa	55.3	13.4	48.7	51.2	6.3	5.5
Missouri	16.4	23.7	23.6	30.0	14.7	10.6
North Dakota	59.2	19.7	49.5	52.7	5.2	3.3
South Dakota	55.1	15.6	45.9	42.6	5.6	3.9
Nebraska	53.4	18.2	38.3	38.7	6.1	4.0
Kansas	53.8	33.1	34.4	39.3	10.1	8.3
West North Central	44.7	20.7	39.3	42.1	9.3	6.8
Delaware	25.9	23.4	25.0	49.6	13.4	14.0
Maryland	22.4	27.8	24.8	49.5	20.6	18.2
District of Columbia	18.5	52.3	27.7	58.5	9.2	15.4
Virginia	6.2	38.3	16.8	34.2	24.8	21.8
West Virginia	3.5	45.7	9.6	26.3	33.6	26.3
North Carolina	4.3	26.9	19.9	34.3	14.5	10.3
South Carolina	3.1	21.0	28.4	37.3	13.2	11.2
Georgia	3.8	14.0	36.0	36.4	10.2	8.1
Florida	10.2	47.3	22.9	44.8	22.9	19.9
South Atlantic	5.6	28.4	23.4	35.7	17.8	13.9
Kentucky	4.4	32.6	12.7	26.1	18.1	14.8
Tennessee	4.4	33.9	16.4	27.9	17.4	13.8
Alabama	2.9	19.5	28.0	25.3	10.2	8.0
Mississippi	2.7	36.1	14.0	14.4	7.8	6.9
East South Central	3.6	30.9	17.4	23.0	13.2	10.6
Arkansas	4.3	27.1	18.4	23.5	12.5	8.2
Louisiana	4.6	20.8	20.1	25.9	9.5	7.6
Oklahoma	22.9	24.8	26.5	36.5	12.6	8.6
Texas	20.6	26.1	22.2	45.5	13.7	8.1
West South Central	14.9	25.2	21.8	35.8	12.6	8.1
Montana	47.6	26.4	40.0	54.2	14.9	9.9
Idaho	23.3	24.6	38.4	58.4	17.0	14.0
Wyoming	37.3	16.0	43.0	50.6	14.3	12.9
Colorado	37.1	26.7	35.3	49.7	14.5	12.3
New Mexico	14.6	20.4	20.7	29.6	19.1	16.7
Arizona	15.6	27.1	16.0	31.9	20.4	19.8
Utah	11.4	25.5	29.6	49.8	24.0	23.1
Nevada	16.2	20.8	33.3	51.5	18.4	12.8
Mountain	28.3	24.5	32.9	47.9	17.3	14.4
Washington	20.5	54.9	23.8	43.1	32.0	23.0
Oregon	25.0	46.9	27.9	49.4	27.5	22.3
California	33.1	62.0	22.7	62.5	23.4	19.2
Pacific	27.6	56.5	24.2	53.8	26.8	20.9
UNITED STATES	23.1	28.5	27.7	37.1	15.5	11.5

1/ Data incomplete, except for horses and mules, for District of Columbia, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas and California, and Regions in which these States fall. Figures shown are preliminary.

Table 2.- Changes in the age of farm operators, 1940 and 1930

States and Region ^{1/}	Percent of operators							
	45 years old and over				65 years old and over			
	All operators		Full owners		All operators		Full owners	
	1940	: 1930	1940	: 1930	1940	: 1930	1940	: 1930
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Maine	70.6	69.2	72.7	71.3	23.4	20.7	24.9	21.8
New Hampshire	73.5	72.6	75.6	75.1	24.3	22.6	25.9	24.2
Vermont	68.5	65.3	72.3	69.0	20.7	17.5	22.9	19.5
Massachusetts	74.7	70.3	76.9	72.9	22.3	18.8	24.0	20.3
Rhode Island	73.9	72.6	76.9	77.2	22.2	20.0	24.4	23.2
Connecticut	75.4	69.3	78.2	72.2	21.3	18.0	23.1	19.8
New England	72.4	69.1	74.9	71.9	22.4	19.5	24.2	21.1
New York	70.3	64.9	74.4	70.1	19.5	16.5	22.6	19.3
New Jersey	71.9	64.4	76.7	69.6	17.1	14.0	20.0	16.2
Pennsylvania	68.6	63.5	74.1	69.5	18.8	15.6	22.0	18.3
Middle Atlantic	69.6	64.2	74.4	69.8	19.0	15.9	22.1	18.6
Ohio	66.2	63.2	75.9	75.2	18.2	15.8	24.7	22.0
Indiana	64.4	61.3	75.6	75.9	17.6	15.6	25.3	23.9
Illinois	61.5	55.6	78.3	77.2	14.4	11.9	26.1	22.7
Michigan	66.7	63.2	72.9	70.7	17.0	15.3	21.0	19.1
Wisconsin	62.3	55.2	71.4	63.3	13.6	10.9	17.6	13.5
East North Central	64.2	59.6	74.6	71.9	16.2	13.9	22.7	19.8
Minnesota	57.1	52.4	69.5	67.8	11.9	10.4	18.1	16.1
Iowa	55.5	48.6	75.1	73.5	11.4	8.7	21.4	17.6
Missouri	61.7	57.1	74.4	72.9	17.6	14.5	26.1	23.1
North Dakota	53.2	47.8	74.5	66.3	10.1	6.9	22.3	14.6
South Dakota	53.9	44.2	77.1	67.3	9.0	6.9	22.9	16.3
Nebraska	53.4	43.6	79.7	69.1	10.0	7.0	23.8	15.5
Kansas	58.8	51.6	82.6	77.2	14.1	10.7	29.7	23.0
West North Central	57.2	50.7	74.9	71.5	12.9	10.2	23.3	19.1
Delaware	65.7	59.4	75.7	69.8	17.7	14.5	23.5	19.0
Maryland	66.4	61.6	74.5	70.5	18.3	14.3	23.0	18.6
District of Columbia	72.1	82.8	79.2			20.2		26.4
Virginia	63.5	60.2	72.1	70.3	18.3	14.6	23.5	19.7
West Virginia	64.5	64.4	70.4	70.3	20.1	16.7	23.7	19.8
North Carolina	52.8	49.2	66.6	64.9	11.9	9.7	18.2	16.6
South Carolina	53.9	47.9	67.5	67.1	11.7	8.5	17.8	16.0
Georgia	52.2	48.5	68.4	68.1	11.8	8.7	18.9	17.2
Florida	62.1	60.3	69.3	69.3	17.1	14.1	21.1	18.7
South Atlantic	57.1	53.0	69.4	68.2	14.4	11.1	20.8	18.1
Kentucky	56.5	52.8	69.2	66.7	16.0	12.9	22.4	19.2
Tennessee	55.0	51.6	69.2	68.8	14.3	11.1	21.5	18.8
Alabama	51.1	48.6	67.1	65.7	11.1	8.4	18.0	15.6
Mississippi	45.5	41.3	64.1	62.8	10.5	7.4	18.0	15.2
East South Central	51.8	48.1	67.8	66.3		9.8	20.5	17.6
Arkansas	51.4	44.8	66.9	65.2	11.4	7.7	18.9	16.2
Louisiana	47.6	43.2	64.5	62.4	9.7	7.3	16.4	13.8
Oklahoma	53.1	47.3	72.0	69.5	11.8	8.5	23.9	18.2
Texas	54.9	44.1	72.6	67.4	12.4	8.1	22.1	17.5
West South Central	52.7	44.7	70.0	66.5	11.6	8.0	20.8	16.8
Montana	63.8	52.5	72.8	62.5	11.7	9.1	18.0	14.2
Idaho	58.4	54.0	67.6	64.2	12.0	10.4	16.6	14.6
Wyoming	58.7	49.0	64.1	55.5	10.4	8.5	13.9	11.8
Colorado	57.4	52.5	71.1	66.4	10.8	10.1	18.2	16.6
New Mexico	56.1	52.8	59.2	57.7	13.2	11.8	15.9	14.6
Arizona	54.0	55.1	54.9	59.7	12.6	10.6	14.3	13.0
Utah	55.7	53.0	61.9	60.2	11.2	10.3	14.5	13.2
Nevada	62.0	58.5	66.7	64.3	14.3	10.9	17.1	13.3
Mountain	58.3	52.9	65.1	62.0	11.7	10.1	16.3	14.4
Washington	67.5	64.6	72.9	72.1	16.9	15.8	20.3	19.7
Oregon	66.6	62.9	72.4	70.0	16.2	15.5	19.7	19.4
California	69.4	63.4	75.9	71.2	16.9	14.1	21.4	18.1
Pacific	68.2	63.6	74.2	71.2	16.7	14.9	20.7	18.8
UNITED STATES	58.3	52.7	71.8	66.7	14.0	11.1	21.5	18.4

^{1/} Data incomplete for District of Columbia, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas and California, and Regions in which these States fall. Figures shown are preliminary.

Table 3.- Farms reporting expenditures for hired labor and amount spent, 1939 and 1929

States and Regions ¹	Number of farms reporting		Amount spent	
	1940	1930	1940	1930
	Number	Number	Dollars	Dollars
Maine	15,765	22,795	5,958,852	9,042,533
New Hampshire	5,665	8,849	3,297,763	3,980,361
Vermont	11,999	15,364	4,800,103	5,495,428
Massachusetts	10,555	15,247	13,055,845	17,288,318
Rhode Island	1,222	1,885	1,640,282	2,276,788
Connecticut	7,598	9,696	9,078,801	11,755,717
New England	52,804	73,836	37,831,646	49,839,145
New York	73,243	90,455	37,958,608	45,421,486
New Jersey	12,351	14,648	14,919,478	17,552,491
Pennsylvania	64,757	92,865	25,529,084	31,713,599
Middle Atlantic	150,351	197,968	78,407,170	94,687,576
Ohio	82,646	90,363	23,278,083	25,409,282
Indiana	58,673	68,943	14,897,357	16,786,360
Illinois	93,837	112,916	30,884,788	40,946,060
Michigan	71,076	76,078	19,203,722	19,852,747
Wisconsin	85,573	100,062	21,298,655	29,481,697
East North Central	391,805	448,362	109,562,605	132,476,146
Minnesota	95,174	105,057	21,950,940	27,526,878
Iowa	109,132	122,669	29,500,447	39,681,156
Missouri	76,720	96,649	16,698,517	19,851,509
North Dakota	38,950	57,838	9,603,606	24,594,684
South Dakota	30,861	48,762	5,948,414	14,647,192
Nebraska	46,887	76,806	11,413,515	25,356,051
Kansas	61,364	96,123	12,140,397	27,020,617
West North Central	459,088	603,904	107,255,836	178,678,087
Delaware	4,462	5,285	2,087,346	2,518,058
Maryland	20,846	25,454	10,682,579	12,865,994
District of Columbia	38	70	183,150	316,842
Virginia	59,763	62,451	17,326,650	18,774,106
West Virginia	26,089	28,933	4,012,859	5,011,736
North Carolina	95,346	88,837	14,835,885	11,673,938
South Carolina	51,288	49,180	11,552,491	9,002,864
Georgia	78,703	78,998	16,505,107	13,992,152
Florida	27,896	27,977	20,977,631	17,724,067
South Atlantic	364,431	367,185	98,163,698	91,879,757
Kentucky	66,100	70,788	11,943,901	11,488,725
Tennessee	69,065	71,184	9,769,787	8,661,098
Alabama	58,688	60,365	8,421,752	7,072,800
Mississippi	41,968	47,811	9,147,929	6,552,266
East South Central	235,821	250,148	39,283,369	33,774,889
Arkansas	50,878	66,036	12,738,817	9,627,117
Louisiana	38,924	35,919	14,546,990	13,081,388
Oklahoma	65,634	90,606	12,137,926	22,245,141
Texas	190,018	202,287	56,585,641	65,660,912
West South Central	345,454	394,848	96,009,374	110,614,558
Montana	22,682	27,421	11,676,533	16,371,283
Idaho	25,483	25,475	11,487,378	12,706,235
Wyoming	7,606	8,481	6,714,633	8,605,019
Colorado	25,556	35,016	13,525,693	21,549,844
New Mexico	10,079	12,483	5,521,186	6,556,566
Arizona	5,891	6,158	9,070,792	10,388,821
Utah	12,653	15,127	4,388,123	6,058,647
Nevada	1,839	2,124	2,403,134	3,660,671
Mountain	111,789	132,285	64,787,472	85,897,086
Washington	35,244	40,990	20,405,130	29,157,841
Oregon	30,562	31,583	15,962,123	18,256,718
California	82,888	90,492	114,123,135	130,158,510
Pacific	148,694	163,065	150,490,388	177,573,069
UNITED STATES	2,260,237	2,631,601	781,791,558	955,420,313

¹/ Data incomplete for District of Columbia, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas and California, and Regions in which these States fall. Figures shown are preliminary.

Table 4.- Farms that are not full time

States and Regions 1/	Percent of farm operators reporting		Percent of farm operators not reporting		
	Working 200 days or more off farm	Residence not on farm	Residence on farm 2/	Any family or hired labor 3/	Land used for crops
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Maine	18.2	5.7	4.7	16.2	5.0
New Hampshire	22.0	3.5	5.6	16.8	6.2
Vermont	15.4	6.2	3.0	16.4	2.3
Massachusetts	24.4	5.5	5.8	11.8	13.3
Rhode Island	18.9	4.2	5.3	18.6	12.8
Connecticut	22.2	3.7	3.6	15.4	11.6
New England	20.3	5.1	4.6	15.2	7.8
New York	13.0	5.3	3.8	13.3	5.0
New Jersey	13.2	4.3	5.9	14.7	17.0
Pennsylvania	14.2	3.7	3.9	14.8	4.8
Middle Atlantic	13.6	4.4	4.0	14.1	5.8
Ohio	13.7	4.1	5.1	13.9	7.0
Indiana	12.4	4.0	3.3	10.4	9.3
Illinois	7.3	4.0	4.9	12.2	6.8
Michigan	13.0	4.5	4.3	18.2	4.8
Wisconsin	6.1	2.8	3.0	9.9	2.0
East North Central	10.6	3.9	4.2	12.9	6.1
Minnesota	5.2	3.6	4.4	12.1	3.0
Iowa	4.1	3.0	4.3	9.2	3.8
Missouri	8.4	4.0	4.3	11.2	8.9
North Dakota	2.9	11.3	3.3	8.9	2.5
South Dakota	3.2	6.9	4.2	11.9	3.8
Nebraska	3.6	6.5	3.1	7.1	3.6
Kansas	6.3	9.0	4.9	15.1	5.6
West North Central	5.4	5.4	4.2	11.0	5.0
Delaware	8.3	3.8	6.2	30.2	6.1
Maryland	14.3	4.6	5.6	15.6	8.0
District of Columbia	7.7	13.8	15.4	24.6	9.2
Virginia	15.8	4.2	4.4	13.3	5.2
West Virginia	17.8	3.8	2.7	17.0	4.2
North Carolina	8.8	4.6	6.4	14.7	2.4
South Carolina	8.0	4.8	5.4	9.2	1.4
Georgia	6.2	3.9	5.2	7.3	2.4
Florida	14.6	14.8	6.9	13.2	8.7
South Atlantic	10.8	5.0	5.3	12.5	3.6
Kentucky	8.6	4.9	3.8	14.7	4.8
Tennessee	10.2	5.0	4.3	14.2	4.7
Alabama	5.6	3.7	5.8	12.7	2.0
Mississippi	4.1	3.3	7.0	12.3	2.5
East South Central	7.0	4.2	5.3	13.5	3.5
Arkansas	6.5	4.3	5.5	11.9	5.1
Louisiana	5.2	4.1	4.1	9.2	4.1
Oklahoma	6.7	5.3	4.7	12.6	6.6
Texas	8.7	7.5	3.4	11.0	9.4
West South Central	7.3	5.8	4.2	11.2	7.1
Montana	8.1	10.1	3.0	14.3	6.9
Idaho	9.6	6.8	4.2	15.3	8.2
Wyoming	7.9	6.8	4.1	12.8	13.4
Colorado	8.3	7.1	5.2	15.9	9.2
New Mexico	10.7	12.8	4.6	13.0	15.3
Arizona	13.3	9.2	3.2	18.0	24.4
Utah	14.1	23.3	3.9	18.6	7.1
Nevada	12.8	13.0	4.7	19.7	13.1
Mountain	9.9	10.4	4.1	15.4	10.8
Washington	19.8	3.7	1.7	11.7	10.3
Oregon	17.3	4.9	3.1	16.5	11.2
California	16.7	9.6	5.4	20.6	16.0
Pacifico	17.7	6.8	3.8	17.0	13.2
UNITED STATES	9.3	5.1	4.5	12.7	5.7

1/ Data incomplete for District of Columbia, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas and California, and Regions in which these States fall. Figures shown are preliminary.

2/ Reporting residence off farm and not reporting whether residence was on or off farm.

3/ March 24-30, 1940.

Table 5.- Tractors

States and Region 1/	Percent of operators reporting tractors					
	All farms		Full owners		Share and share-cash tenants	
	1940	1930	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Maine	19.3	8.2	18.5	41.3	27.9	15.8
New Hampshire	17.2	6.8	16.1	34.4	13.6	17.5
Vermont	14.4	9.4	12.8	29.8	23.1	11.0
Massachusetts	20.5	13.9	19.0	42.8	16.2	18.1
Rhode Island	28.9	15.5	25.7	54.0	28.0	
Connecticut	22.8	14.3	20.0	52.3	37.5	19.0
New England	19.2	10.5	17.8	41.2	22.9	16.6
New York	34.7	23.6	31.2	59.6	46.8	31.8
New Jersey	42.0	28.5	37.4	72.1	63.7	42.2
Pennsylvania	30.2	18.4	27.7	51.8	45.5	25.1
Middle Atlantic	33.0	21.5	29.9	57.9	46.8	29.2
Ohio	35.6	23.1	27.8	62.2	56.5	29.0
Indiana	37.1	22.3	25.7	62.3	57.8	26.6
Illinois	51.8	30.8	34.4	63.5	71.1	43.7
Michigan	33.1	19.5	29.3	52.3	43.1	28.2
Wisconsin	41.2	26.8	39.3	51.6	50.0	36.1
East North Central	39.9	24.7	31.1	59.3	60.5	33.6
Minnesota	48.6	24.9	41.3	63.7	65.5	38.5
Iowa	55.3	29.4	45.7	70.5	65.6	49.7
Missouri	16.4	9.2	11.9	31.6	22.8	9.2
North Dakota	59.2	43.8	53.2	73.0	57.1	30.4
South Dakota	55.1	37.2	42.6	69.7	57.4	31.8
Nebraska	53.4	29.3	44.6	71.7	55.5	32.5
Kansas	53.6	35.6	37.4	77.1	61.0	27.9
West North Central	44.7	26.5	33.7	64.4	54.3	31.6
Delaware	25.9	14.9	23.1	37.7	33.8	19.3
Maryland	22.4	15.6	20.3	37.7	29.0	17.4
District of Columbia	18.5	14.4				
Virginia	6.2	5.4	6.4	10.3	4.4	3.6
West Virginia	3.5	3.2	3.5	6.1	4.9	1.2
North Carolina	4.3	3.9	5.8	8.2	2.1	2.3
South Carolina	3.1	2.0	5.3	7.8	0.9	1.2
Georgia	3.8	2.1	6.0	11.7	2.0	2.0
Florida	10.2	7.4	10.2	17.9	5.7	6.2
South Atlantic	5.6	4.2	6.9	10.5	4.3	2.8
Kentucky	4.4	2.8	4.5	7.8	4.4	2.2
Tennessee	4.4	2.7	4.9	8.8	3.8	3.1
Alabama	2.9	1.7	4.4	7.7	2.3	1.2
Mississippi	2.7	1.5	5.2	9.5	1.3	2.5
East South Central	3.6	2.1	4.7	8.3	3.0	2.0
Arkansas	4.3	1.8	4.7	10.9	4.6	3.4
Louisiana	4.6	2.4	5.7	16.9	4.6	3.4
Oklahoma	22.9	11.4	19.5	48.0	23.5	9.5
Texas	20.6	6.4	16.9	39.1	26.6	10.2
West South Central	14.9	5.7	12.8	35.2	19.3	7.6
Montana	47.6	36.0	34.0	65.3	61.7	22.3
Idaho	23.3	10.5	18.0	43.7	30.4	12.7
Wyoming	37.3	23.4	29.7	44.3	59.8	24.7
Colorado	37.1	20.1	24.8	55.3	51.1	21.1
New Mexico	14.6	7.1	8.2	27.6	32.2	14.4
Arizona	15.6	14.4	9.6	39.2	48.9	22.1
Utah	11.4	4.9	9.8	16.9	12.4	10.0
Nevada	16.2	9.2	14.9	28.2	20.8	10.8
Mountain	28.3	17.9	18.2	47.2	45.7	18.4
Washington	20.5	11.1	16.1	45.7	43.1	18.8
Oregon	25.0	16.6	20.7	47.7	40.6	16.8
California	33.1	27.6	28.0	60.2	52.2	26.8
Pacific	27.6	20.8	22.7	52.9	46.8	20.5
UNITED STATES	23.1	13.5	19.8	45.5	34.4	15.8

1/ Data incomplete for District of Columbia, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas and California, and Regions in which these States fall. Figures shown are preliminary.

Table 6.- Farm operator's dwellings lighted by electricity

States and Regions 1/	Percent of operators reporting electricity					
	All farms		Full owners		Share and share- cash and other tenants : Croppers	
	1940	1930	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Maine	54.2	33.1	54.1	66.6	52.5	47.4
New Hampshire	67.6	41.3	57.6	77.2	50.0	58.7
Vermont	54.6	30.4	54.4	67.1	46.4	45.2
Massachusetts	83.5	62.8	83.5	93.4	48.5	77.9
Rhode Island	83.3	57.5	82.9	88.8	50.0	79.2
Connecticut	82.7	52.7	81.8	93.0	78.1	79.1
New England	67.9	42.9	67.6	80.4	48.4	61.6
New York	69.7	34.4	69.3	79.7	62.3	64.4
New Jersey	84.0	53.0	84.3	92.8	80.2	76.9
Pennsylvania	58.5	26.5	59.3	70.4	49.7	49.9
Middle Atlantic	65.3	31.9	65.5	77.7	55.7	58.4
Ohio	61.4	25.9	62.3	72.0	56.0	53.4
Indiana	51.8	16.7	52.6	59.4	46.3	46.3
Illinois	41.0	16.0	44.5	43.5	34.9	40.9
Michigan	71.0	20.5	71.0	77.7	68.3	63.1
Wisconsin	51.0	25.6	51.9	57.7	51.2	40.4
East North Central	55.2	21.0	57.8	60.3	46.5	47.9
Minnesota	30.3	12.6	34.2	36.1	19.6	22.9
Iowa	40.7	21.4	48.3	52.0	29.2	35.9
Missouri	17.7	7.9	20.6	20.4	9.5	17.0
North Dakota	15.5	7.9	19.2	21.3	9.4	10.0
South Dakota	17.7	10.9	24.7	24.7	10.7	15.0
Nebraska	28.8	16.5	39.2	38.9	17.9	29.3
Kansas	26.6	12.5	32.9	34.1	16.1	26.6
West North Central	26.8	13.2	32.2	32.4	17.2	24.8
Delaware	41.1	16.1	48.3	45.2	22.0	34.5
Maryland	43.6	21.2	49.1	47.8	22.6	37.3
District of Columbia	83.1	64.4				19.5
Virginia	25.4	7.6	30.3	26.6	10.3	18.1
West Virginia	26.9	6.4	29.4	25.8	12.5	20.4
North Carolina	25.6	5.4	34.1	29.8	14.8	19.9
South Carolina	20.9	3.8	31.8	28.4	16.8	11.8
Georgia	20.3	2.9	32.8	35.0	14.4	12.4
Florida	26.5	11.0	31.2	28.2	11.0	14.0
South Atlantic	24.9	6.1	33.0	29.9	14.7	11.9
Kentucky	16.7	4.3	20.3	14.9	9.4	13.6
Tennessee	16.4	4.1	21.9	17.6	7.8	14.0
Alabama	15.4	2.5	24.9	25.2	10.7	8.3
Mississippi	9.5	1.5	17.3	19.7	5.7	7.3
East South Central	14.3	3.0	21.0	18.9	8.4	6.0
Arkansas	10.8	2.1	16.1	15.5	5.9	9.8
Louisiana	11.5	2.6	18.9	24.2	5.4	11.8
Oklahoma	15.7	4.0	22.3	26.5	8.6	10.3
Texas	22.4	4.6	29.5	33.4	14.4	18.9
West South Central	16.8	3.6	23.7	27.8	10.5	13.5
Montana	27.9	7.5	33.6	26.8	18.3	24.8
Idaho	60.4	30.7	62.0	59.3	61.0	51.4
Wyoming	34.5	7.2	38.0	32.1	40.0	19.6
Colorado	38.4	15.7	44.1	40.0	30.3	31.4
New Mexico	19.2	5.4	17.8	24.8	17.3	19.7
Arizona	32.7	25.9	28.8	48.0	47.7	54.3
Utah	69.7	58.1	70.9	71.9	57.8	64.9
Nevada	50.7	33.1	48.8	61.5	57.8	51.9
Mountain	40.7	20.4	43.3	39.9	34.8	36.1
Washington	73.6	48.0	77.1	65.1	50.7	70.3
Oregon	61.5	33.4	63.0	63.5	50.8	55.8
California	82.9	63.3	84.1	83.7	78.1	78.4
Pacific	75.4	52.9	77.3	73.2	63.7	71.3
UNITED STATES	33.3	13.4	42.2	40.2	20.8	26.5
						7.7

^{1/} Data incomplete for District of Columbia, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas and California, and Regions in which these States fall. Figures shown are preliminary.

RESEARCH REPORTS

Rural Communities and Organizations

The study of The German settlement in Cullman County, Alabama, (1) an agricultural island in the Cotton Belt, reports on the projection and persistence of patterns of farming. The data, collected through field interviews and from the original agricultural schedules for the census of 1930, reveal important differences in the farming activities of the Germans and non-Germans. Among these differences setting the Germans apart are a larger percentage of owners, a higher degree of residential stability, more farm improvements, and a greater diversification of crops. The current agricultural practices of Germans and non-Germans are, to a considerable extent, outgrowths of the cultural patterns introduced by the two ethnic groups, although both have made some changes and adjustments.

* * * * *

A socio-economic survey of the marshdwellers of four southeastern Louisiana Parishes (109) is concerned with the social and economic life of the fishermen and trappers inhabiting the marsh areas of Jefferson, Lafourche, Plaquemines, and St. Bernard parishes. The basic data are drawn from personal observations, numerous secondary sources, and schedules for a random sample of 500 families. Among the topics treated are history, population, physiography, the family, religion, education and social heritage, trapping, fishing, and health.

* * * * *

Farmers study their communities in Hand County, South Dakota, (9) shows how farm people, with some technical assistance, studied and delineated the neighborhoods and communities in their own areas, as a help in solving problems faced by the County Land Use Planning Committee. "The purpose of studying the community, was essentially to assist in pointing the way toward a better rural life, a more rational and equitable participation in the planning program, and a recognition on the part of the local people of the place their own social institutions should have in rural living." The 40 township committees each appointed a sub-committee usually composed of older residents in the township. These sub-committees prepared six maps on a township basis showing (1) churches, schools and community halls, (2) family location, (3) church affiliation areas, (4) nationality areas, (5) trade areas, (6) neighborhood and community areas. From these the technicians prepared six county maps which, with supplementary material from local, State and Federal sources, helped committee members to locate community and neighborhood areas. The work done has served as a basis for reorganization of the planning and the extension work in the county.

* * * * *

Community studies have been made in Covington County, Miss. (4); Lincoln County, Okla. (3); Cumberland (74) and Roane (71) Counties, Tenn. Neighborhood and community areas were outlined and described in each county. From

these local groups, representatives can be chosen to work on a common program. Boundary lines of social groups are not permanent and planning groups must be alert to recognize changes. These areas showed no relation to minor civil divisions or other political boundaries.

The general purpose of these reports is stated in the foreword of one of them as: (1) to show the importance of locality groupings in county planning; (2) to describe the specific neighborhood and community groupings as found in the county, and (3) to indicate the method by which these groupings were located and described with a view to the extension of this procedure to other similar areas. They are based on the assumption that wide-spread participation of the local people in planning is desirable in order that they may bring their own experience to the making of plans for their common welfare, may understand the reasons for suggested changes, appreciate the results that may follow and give willing support to the program that follows from the planning. This participation is likely to be secured more easily when the natural groupings of people are considered the basic unit in the planning program, for the people in such groups are accustomed to work together on their neighborhood problems. The loyalties and the ways of living of the local groups are a logical outgrowth of the differences in their origin and backgrounds, and this must be considered in planning and action programs.

"Neighborhoods group about a larger center which provides wider and more varied services than can be found locally; thus they form a rural community. The degree of this integration is determined by such factors as availability of transportation facilities, extent and variety of services provided at the center, and intensity of loyalties and prejudices. But however closely the neighborhoods are bound to the community center, certain loyalties will prevent the complete subordination of the neighborhood to the community.

"In the development of neighborhoods and communities, competitions and conflicts between groups sometimes occur because of conflicting interests. Racial differences, trade competitions, diversity of opinion about the problems of church, school, and organizations, or any other maladjustments in the relationship of the people may cause them. These competitions and conflicts must be considered when formulating any cooperative program.

"In the South no planning program can ignore the problems involved in the bi-racial population, for they influence all individual and group social interaction. Although the races usually live in distinct groupings of their own, Negro settlements are generally integral parts of areas where white people live, and this leads to a duplication of institutions and organizations." (Quotations taken from Covington County report.)

* * * * *

A report on the social participation of farm women in Cortland County, New York, in 1939 (62) found that women in the Home Bureau differed from those not in the Bureau in the following ways: (1) Members belonged to more organizations and took a more active part in the programs; (2) a larger proportion of members are from farm owner families who live on better land and move less frequently; (3) they have more facilities associated with a higher level of

living than non-members. Data were obtained from all family members ten years of age and over in 789 farm families, nearly half of all the farm families in the county at that time. Information included the number and kinds of organizations to which family members belonged; meetings attended, activities participated in, together with certain facts concerning the family and class of land operated. Apparently, farmers' wives joining the Home Bureau are those who live on the best farms, have been in the community longest, are farm owners, and in the higher economic grouping.

A similar study of Farm Bureau members in Cortland and Otsego Counties showed that: (1) it is composed of farmers who own and operate the larger farms; (2) it includes those with more school training, with better homes, and with better living, communication, and transportation facilities.

* * * * *

Six social factors which affect the success or failure of agricultural extension programs are analyzed in a study of four Michigan communities (57). These factors were determined through questionnaires sent to all county agricultural agents in Michigan. They were asked to indicate the relative importance of a list of items believed to affect the success of an extension program. The six factors selected were: community organization and morale, organization and morale among farmers, socio-economic conditions, leadership, civil boundaries within the community area, and community conflicts. In each of two counties, one community was studied because of its previous responsiveness to extension programs, and one because of lack of responsiveness. Data relative to the six factors named were obtained in each community through personal interviews with representative residents, from census records, and other sources.

Community organization and morale; organization and morale among farmers; socio-economic conditions and well recognized, interested leadership were associated with successful programs. Civil boundaries within the community were influential only when they prevented leaders, because of legal residence, from participation in the programs. Community conflicts hindered extension work."

Rural Youth

The purpose of the investigation of Youth adjustments in a rural culture (81) was to study the occupational, educational, economic, and social adjustments of rural young people in a "small settlement of plain American rural folk whose simplicity of living standards, stability of life, religious ardor, enthusiasm for the soil, community of social interests and activities, general lack of so-called cultural polish, and widespread equality of opportunity and status hark back to a pioneer frontier society and easily distinguish this social group from others in nearby areas and from the general rural pattern of present day America."

Work is the fundamental theme in the community - 85 percent of the cut-off-school boys 16-29 years old are employed in some type of gainful activity - the other 15 percent are engaged in steady unpaid family work.

Girls do not seek employment outside the home, boys and girls are expected to work and contribute to the family's economic independence; the nature of work is secondary. The pattern of the community makes it possible for young people to feel that they have a place, even though their jobs do not offer large incomes or opportunities for advancement. One-half of the white out-of-school young people had completed high school; one-third of the Negroes had completed the seventh grade. The integration of the community is illustrated by the fact that "Social adjustments of Rockville youth, like their school adjustments, have been worked out easily and with little disturbance of the smooth relationship which exists between the older and younger generations in the community." Interests are simple and so are the facilities to meet them; the young people of this community appear to have made few of the choices and discriminations necessary for full social expression in a more complex environment, but many new elements are coming into the culture here as well as in less isolated rural areas.

The statistical material is supplemented by three case stories.

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Rural youth in LaPorte County, Indiana, (45) are asking questions such as: What opportunities will there be to become farm operators in view of the increased use of mechanical power, the consolidation of farm tracts, and the increased amount of capital needed to start farming? What opportunities will there be for the rural young women who wish to become farm homemakers? What are the characteristics and the problems of rural youth that have a bearing on their future opportunities on farms and elsewhere? To help find the answers, the LaPorte County Rural Youth Club, in cooperation with other agencies, obtained information by personal interview from practically all of the rural youth 18-28 years old in seven townships during the summer of 1940. They also found out what had happened by 1940 to the boys and girls who had been graduated from the eighth grade in these townships between 1928 and 1930, and they determined the approximate number of openings for new farm operators that were likely to develop during the next 5 years. The results are presented in 14 charts, each accompanied by a brief text and a set of questions for discussion.

* * * * *

The rural youth of Ross County, Ohio, (65) working with the Agricultural Planning Committee decided in 1940 to make a detailed survey of their situation and needs in order to provide material to be used in their own discussions. With the assistance of technicians from the Agricultural Experiment Station and the Bureau of Agricultural Economics they collected information from 1,602 young people 18-27 years of age who were living in the rural parts of the county.

Of each 100 young people 25 had not gone to high school, 29 had gone to high school but did not graduate, and 46 were graduated from high school. The occupational and tenure status of the father was closely related to the

extent to which children completed high school. Sixty-one percent of the children of farm owners, 41 percent of those of farm tenants, but only 15 percent of those of farm laborers were graduated from high school; yet 80 percent of the children of nonfarm white collar workers finished high school. The proportion of young people completing high school was twice as large in the Upland areas as in the Plateau Hill areas of the county.

These differences are characteristic not only of educational level but also of employment, unemployment, and occupational status; of participation in church and other community activities, and of the conditions under which those who established their own homes were able to live.

Population

Man in the Cut-Over (88) is a survey of relief and nonrelief families in 1933 and again in 1938, compared with other data from the Cut-Over area, to provide an analysis of family processes, family achievements and attitudes, and neighborhood community processes. The farm population in the Cut-Over area is classified into three groups: agricultural misfits, marginal farmers, and commercial farmers. The agricultural misfits included one-fifth of all farmers in the region; their life history shows them to have been a disadvantaged people, many of whom have continuously been on the rolls of the needy and who have found a favorable market for their services only in times of labor shortage. They are now unemployed because of the decline in rural non-farm industries, which originally attracted them to the area, and they are essentially the group which gives origin to the name "Problem Area." They lack the equipment, as well as the basic training, ability, and inclination to farm. The second group, including about one-fourth of the farm population, are the families which, whether on relief or near the border line, offer the most favorable prospects for farm rehabilitation, provided training and agricultural resources can be obtained. The commercial farmers, including about one-half of the total farm population, are faced chiefly by the difficulties which prevail in agriculture generally. The principal conclusion from the study is that "Greater individual initiative, more intelligent application of farm practices, more careful home management, a revitalized educational policy, and a stimulating cooperative family-community life are the basic needs of the people in the Cut-Over."

* * * * *

Planning for family relocation (60) is a "preliminary report on procedures followed and results obtained in evacuation on the basin of the Wappapello Dam, Wayne County, Missouri." Construction of the dam required the removal and relocation of approximately 450 families, of which 304 were farm families. The County Agricultural Planning Committee arranged for the collection of information concerning the needs and resources of the families and worked with the agencies which were able to assist the families. Problems encountered and experience gained by the committee are systematically reviewed, in the hope that the report can offer helpful suggestions to other areas facing similar situations. The results show that "Planning for flood control by means of dams should consider the disadvantages and costs to the displaced population above the dam as well as the advantages and gains to the population below the dam."

* * * * *

New settlement in the Mississippi Delta (23) is a nontechnical digest of the findings of several recent studies of settlement conditions on the cut-over new ground of the northeastern Louisiana delta. Similar conditions prevail, however, in the cut-over areas throughout the lower Mississippi River Valley. This publication, designed for the farmer as well as the specialist, describes both the opportunities and the serious problems facing present and future settlers.

Part-Time Farming

A group of 64 part-time farmers near Bogalusa Parish, Louisiana, (53) reported wages substantially higher than the average of other workers employed in the paper mill. Part-time farming in this area was not so much an activity by which low income mill workers supplemented their earnings, but rather a means by which the better paid workers sought a more satisfactory way of life. With few exceptions, the low-paid, unskilled employees of the mill lived in town, and had little interest in or opportunity to engage in part-time farming. The increased transportation cost to those engaged in part-time farming was one of the barriers. Homes of the part-time farmers had more conveniences than did the homes of full-time farmers in the area. Very few former full-time farmers were included among the part-time farmers, they were essentially a group of persons who had been reared in rural areas and moved out to a farm after several years spent in the city. When asked for their reasons for living on part-time farms, one-third of the group mentioned security through savings for their old age or against the possibility of losing their industrial employment, and one-fifth mentioned reduced living expenses. But three-fifths of them stated that they would prefer full-time farming to industrial work if farm prices would rise to assure them as much income as their industrial employment did. The optimum size of farms among this group was that which most nearly produced the farm products needed for family consumption. Farms larger than this, even though they had substantial cash sales were not generally profitable, because of high cash expenses.

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A study of small agricultural holdings in two areas in Indiana (47) concludes that the movement of industrial workers to the country does not appear to offer a satisfactory solution to the unemployment problem. Without income from industrial employment the families on small tracts of land would soon be in economic distress if the employment were to cease. The movement to the country appears to be associated with increased home ownership, reduced relief costs, greater stability of population, an increase in the standard of living of families who are willing to work at farm tasks. Families in the country were slightly above average with respect to number of children, schooling, occupational level, factory income, and net worth. Production for home consumption appeared to pay better returns than production for sale, but one-fifth of the products in the one area, and two-fifths in the other were sold. Between one-sixth and one-fourth of the food consumed by the families was produced at home. Although the families reported considerable savings by living in the country, the cost of transportation was reported as one of the important offsetting items.

Levels of Living

A study of 299 farm families in Ohio (66) was undertaken to describe the satisfactions and dissatisfactions expressed by farm people at different levels of living, and at different intervals on a scale designed to measure the amount and quality of their participation in group activities, and to show the amount and kind of social participation engaged in by people at various levels of living. The relation of age, occupation, type of family, and religious affiliations to level of living, to social participation, and to social adjustment is also shown.

"The present study approaches the problem of standards of living by relating material and non-material possessions and social activities to expressed attitudes of satisfaction and dissatisfaction with various aspects of living. The uniqueness of this approach is its emphasis upon standards of satisfactions. Such standards cannot be determined by exact scientific measurement. They belong to the very nature of personality. Human beings seek as major goals or objectives satisfying ways of life. It is assumed that the attainment of a satisfying life is a major criterion of a high standard of living."

The authors conclude that "Regardless of their social and economic circumstances, Ohio farm people are generally well satisfied with their ways of living...Ohio farm families differ widely with respect to their levels of living, and those ranking high on the scale of living are much better adjusted than are those ranking low...The majority of farm people participate very little in organized groups, but those who do participate are better adjusted than those who do not...Persons in families that rank high on the scale of living participate much more actively in organized groups than those in low-ranking families...The degree of social adjustment is approximately the same in the major geographical areas of the State although both level of living and social participation differ widely among the areas...Although the chances of a satisfying life on the farm are greatly increased for those who have a high level of living and who are active participants in organized groups, these factors alone do not assure satisfactory adjustment to farm life. Likewise, although the extent of social participation is influenced by the levels of living of the participants, it is also affected by other factors."

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A survey of standards of life of New Zealand dairy-farmers (99) is a study of 413 farm households whose major source of income is dairying, the first of a projected series. The economic aspects of the farm, composition of the households, characteristics of family members, equipment and facilities of the homes, work and leisure-time activities of the members, expenditures and consumption of family units, and a study of related factors are presented. Graphs, charts, and tables supplement text material. Data relating to tenure, butter-fat production, age of farmer, schooling of the farmer, occupational history, and wives working on the farm were studied in relation to household equipment, membership in organizations, expenditures on certain items, and other factors. The author points out that comparison of families in different localities on

the basis of relative expenditures on certain items may be misleading because of the difference in free community services. He says that standards of life are conditioned to a large extent by circumstances which the family's own spending does not affect at all or affects only indirectly, as by the payment of taxes, and that what people get from the proceeds of taxation is highly relevant to a comparison of standards of life in different countries and different communities.

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Enquête sur l'habitation en France (100) is a study of rural housing made at the request of the League of Nations. It includes: (1) a general study of rural housing conditions with many illustrations; (2) a short bibliography on rural housing and human geography; (3) a discussion of the death rate from various diseases with references to city and rural population, illustrated by tables, maps and graphs; (4) an illustrated review of rural hospital and medical equipment; (5) an account of the penetration of the principles of social hygiene into rural communities. The last part of volume one contains 152 pages of photographs and plans of rural houses in various regions of France. Volume two reports on housing conditions by provinces and departments, clarifying data with tables and maps.

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Families of farm owners in Mississippi had somewhat higher incomes than those of sharecroppers, according to a recent survey of white owner farm families in poor agricultural areas and white cropper farm families in rich agricultural areas (59). The greatest difference was in source rather than in amount of income. The croppers had the larger proportion of their income from cash crops; the owners had a larger part of theirs from goods furnished by the farm and in cash from work off the farm. With income and family type constant, land owners in poor soil areas lived in better houses and spent less for food than sharecroppers in the Delta. The data for this study were secured from 63 white farm owner families, in 1938-39, and 111 white sharecropper families in 1935-36. All were young families with the wife between 17 and 35 years old.

Farm Labor

The migratory worker has been receiving much attention of late from both the journalist and the scholar. The report, Mexican migratory workers of South Texas (20), is an "analysis of the working and living conditions of a representative group of Mexican agricultural workers in the Winter Garden Area of south Texas." It deals with a particular segment of the migrant population-families working in the harvesting of spinach, sugar beets, onions, and cotton. These four crops offer the opportunity of dovetailing work throughout the year.

After a brief historical sketch of the problem, the report analyzes statistical data under the four broad headings: (1) Work patterns and earnings, (2) family incomes in 1938, (3) social conditions, and (4) projects for the Mexican migratory workers. The principal data were taken from 300 family

schedules, representing a one-third sample of the Mexican population of Crystal City, Zavala County, Texas.

Factual data presented point to the existence of poor housing, poor sanitation, and inadequate education among the families. Earnings are low. In 1938 the average annual income per family was \$506 in cash and \$561 with perquisites included. Moreover, the prospects for future employment are dimmed by technological changes in beet and cotton culture as well as the downward trends in the production of spinach and onions.

Miscellaneous

Home situations on different classes of land and effectiveness of the home demonstration program (46). Participation in the home demonstration activities of the Extension Service was closely connected with the socio-economic status of the family. Participants have a higher estimated cash income for family living; their farms are larger; more of them own their homes; more of them own automobiles and are able to drive them; their homes are better equipped with electricity, telephones, radios, running water, sinks with drain, flush toilets, power washing machines, refrigerators, sweepers, and pressure cookers. Their houses are larger, better furnished, and their housekeeping is better; more of them do home sewing, and they produce a slightly more adequate food supply. They spend more money for medical and dental care, and more frequently subscribe to daily and weekly papers. Twice as many of them have gone beyond the eighth grade in school. Meetings in which method demonstrations were given, bulletins, leader training, indirect influence, circular letters, and junior result demonstrations, were the chief means of spreading information. The enumerators estimated that one-third of the nonparticipants would make reasonably good extension cooperators.

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Black Belt County (39) is a case study of the government of a particular unnamed rural county "which may be supposed to be typical of perhaps 10 counties in Alabama's black belt." Since county government is in intimate and continuous contact with the governed, the study represents an attempt to catch the spirit of democracy "at the grass roots." The nontechnical chapter headings, indicating the material presented, include "Life and Living," "Will of the People," "Board of Directors," "County Manager," "Tax Officers," "The Law," "County Doctor," "The Three R's," "The Lowest Third," "Farmers and Furnish," and "Black Belt Government: The Old Way and the New." These topics leave no doubt that, first, few if any aspects of the county's government are slighted in the analysis, and, second, the county government conditions and permeates every phase of life of the inhabitants. Among the most significant aspects of government in this county of Alabama's Black belt are the "growth in scale and breadth of operations," the trend toward expert administrative techniques, and "the development of political-administrative leadership over county activities and institutions." Other studies, already under way, will offer similar analyses of individual counties representative of other sections of the State.

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Swedish experience in community use of grain binders has been generally satisfactory according to a recent report (108). Of the 202 binders studied, 102 were purchased by individuals, and 100 by machinery associations, with funds provided from the Agricultural Machinery Loan Fund established by the government in 1938. Tables show the number of farms using each machine, whether horse or tractor drawn, costs of operation, repairs, and of moving from farm to farm. The charges are worked out into hourly costs and costs per hectare for both horse and tractor power. There is also a discussion on the use of binder twine which shows amounts used per hectare in various regions and types of farms.

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County Government in Washington (84) is designed to clarify the present role of the county in relation to other government units in Washington. Based on secondary sources, questionnaires, and personal interviews, it describes in detail the structural organization, the personnel, the sources of receipts and purposes of expenditures, and the indebtedness situation of Washington Counties. In the final section it advances recommendations for improvement with the view that the county can be re-established as a vital agency of government.

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Intensive operation on relatively small units in the Red River Valley of North Dakota (64) provided the setting for one of the experiments of the Farm Security Administration. A study of 101 families who took part in this experiment found that during the first 2 years of occupancy on the project farms, the families have made definite progress toward their economic and social rehabilitation. Before resettlement nearly one-half of them were dependent upon subsistence or emergency grants. Now they are largely self-supporting and most of them reported an increase in net worth during 1939. The families own more and better livestock and machinery than before resettlement, and both gross and net farm incomes have been increased. Their level of living has been increased; they have more to spend for this purpose, they were consuming a larger amount of home produced goods, and they had more home conveniences and facilities than before resettlement. The author concludes that there is no material difference among the second year families in the net income obtained from small farms as compared with larger farms. Although the larger farms reported larger gross incomes, their expenses for farm operations and family living were also larger. "With an appropriate emphasis upon diversified farming, livestock and dairy enterprises, the smaller farms appear to have satisfactory possibilities for resettlement and rehabilitation."

EXTENSION REPORTS

Rural organization projects and family and community activities continue to be the basis for the program of rural sociology extension in Iowa. Increasingly this work has been focused on ways of making democracy more effective. Four phases may be outlined as follows:

1. Program planning is carried on through community, county, district, and State meetings. Conferences and training schools are held for leaders of township farm bureaus, local granges, rural churches, parent-teacher associations, and rural youth groups. Special attention is given in these sessions to ways of outlining yearly program schedules and developing more effective meetings.

2. Discussion material is supplied monthly to more than 1500 rural leaders. During the last 5 years 50 citizenship topics have been developed including outlines for considering "What Does Democracy Mean To Me," "Methods in Community Work," "Participation in Meetings," and "International Relationships." The 1941-42 discussion series will include 12 "Defense Topics."

3. Music, drama, and social activities include: a. Music project of singing, music study and folk games, which is carried by home project groups and 4-H girls' clubs. The theme for 1940-41 was "Musical Moments from Latin America." In the 1941-42 program all selections will be related to "Music of the Soil." b. In a rural women's chorus program 71 county groups have been singing "Dear Land of Home," "Onward Ye People" and other songs expressing man's love for freedom. c. New citizenship dramatizations have been prepared for state-wide programs. These are now being produced in local meetings. d. County-wide citizenship programs in rural schools using choral reading and music developed under the leadership of county superintendents of schools. e. Play production program for county drama festivals and rural young people's programs. f. Game-of-the-month suggestions in "Program Service to Rural Leaders."

4. Contributions have been made to rural organization through the following plans for recognizing cooperative achievements: a. Farm Bureau - "Standard Townships." b. Rural Churches - "Community Service Relationships." c. Community Organization - "Tomorrow's Community Outlines." d. County Programs - "County Agricultural Project Exhibits."

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The Extension work of the Cornell Department of Rural Sociology includes a rural music program in cooperation with the Cornell Department of Music. It includes leadership training schools held in about 10 counties yearly through the office of the 4-H Club and the Home Bureau; offering training and demonstration at state-wide conferences; and developing music festivals in selected areas. The aim of the leadership training schools is to help club music programs by lectures, demonstrations, and discussions for club leaders and musicians. The meetings are open to members of all rural organizations. At state-wide conferences lectures are given, demonstration groups are invited in

to perform and demonstrations are given in community singing and song-leading. In the past year three music festivals have been organized in local areas, one of which was a festival of church choirs from four counties. Next year two new counties will be added and one of these will be selected for a county festival. Other festivals are being planned. An underlying aim in each festival is to develop music programs, elements of which, at least, will be carried and developed further in the communities participating.

NOTES

Division Notes

Making our contribution to the war effort means a reorientation of the work of the Division in the immediate future, greater emphasis on some lines of work, less on others. Two of the fields of activity in which the work is to be considerably expanded are Farm Labor and Farmer Participation in war programs. Since some of the work to be done in these fields has not played a large part in the Division's program in the past, the statements describing them are reproduced below. These statements are taken from the "Wartime Work Program of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics" which was released January 1, 1942:

A. Farm Labor

(1) Major emphasis will be placed upon the compilation, analysis, and interpretation of data on farm labor likely to be of use to State and county land-use planning committees, the Farm Placement Service, etc. In part, these data will be derived from the Agricultural Marketing Service, e.g., data on employment, demand for labor, reserves of labor available on farms, occupational and regional migrations of labor, wage rates, etc. In part these data will be such as may be obtained from agencies of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Farm Security Agency, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Works Progress Administration, Office of Production Management, Bureau of Employment Security, and agricultural planning and defense committees. The Washington office will work with the regional representatives of the Division in presenting and interpreting these data on a nation-wide, regional State, and problem-area basis. At the State level, demand and supply data will be analyzed for each type-of-production area in the State and special analysis will be made for critical areas, as required. In cooperation with the Division of State and Local Planning, assistance will be given State subcommittees on farm labor in determining the most effective methods of recruiting, distributing, and utilizing labor and of stabilizing available labor supply.

Current analyses will be made with a view to preparing estimates of the farm labor force, utilizing census, population, and unemployment data for the nation, by regions, by States, and by production areas in relation to the nonagricultural working force and the requirements of the armed forces. Movements of labor from agriculture to industry and from region to region will be studied. At the same time, the Division will study the problem of the maintenance and replacement of the operator-and-farm-family working force. Estimates will be prepared, on a national, regional, and State basis, of the availability of agricultural labor in relation to production goals for 1943.

Current reports on the farm labor situation, based on data collected by the AMS and other agencies, will be prepared for administrative use or publication.

- (2) The Division will work continually with AMS technicians in developing schedules procedures for gathering data by mail and by field enumeration in special areas, which the Division will help to select. Work will be done with the AMS and with representatives of BLS, BFS, WPA, etc., in developing statistical series on farm labor adapted to the needs of agriculture and comparable with other labor series.
- (3) Estimates of labor requirements, now being made jointly with the Division of Farm Management, will be completed in terms of totals and per unit of product, nation-wide, by States, by crops and livestock, and in relation to seasonal requirements. These data will require continuous revision in relation to changes in production goals and in farm practices.
- (4) Attention will be devoted to the relation of movements in wage rates in industry and in agriculture to the attainment of production goals.
- (5) Information will be sought regarding areas of excess population, where training in skills would assist in recruiting laborers for specialized farm work and for war industries. Estimates will be prepared of the numbers of persons available for those purposes. At the State level, assistance will be offered to State agencies in preparing programs for training in needed skills.
- (6) Information and assistance also will be supplied to the Office of Agricultural Defense Relations, the Regional Labor Supply Committees, set up by the Office of Production Management, the Farm Placement Service of the Bureau of Employment Security, Farm Security Administration, the Interbureau Committee on Farm Labor, the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, the Division of State and Local Planning, and other agencies concerned with farm labor.

B. Farmer Participation in War Programs

(1) Opinions and attitudes of farm people

In cooperation with the Division of Program Surveys, studies will be made in rural communities, representative of larger regions, of the opinions and attitudes of farm people on important subjects arising out of the war situation. Careful periodic checks of farmer attitudes will be made in approximately 50 areas, selected on the basis of their representativeness of the major agricultural production regions and rural population centers of the country. Collaborating closely with the Division of Program Surveys, particular emphasis will be placed upon obtaining useful information on the thinking of farmers with respect to current or proposed war activities and events that affect rural life. In addition, this Division will be prepared to make quick analyses of farmer attitudes in special areas outside of the regular sample as needs are made evident from information available or requirements of the Department.

Studies will be made within the sample areas of the factors influencing participation by rural people in war programs. Trends in participation will be determined by repeated periodic observations. In this phase of the work the Division of Program Surveys, the Office of Civilian Defense, and other interested agencies also will be consulted frequently with the objective of meeting their requirements as fully as possible.

Periodic, brief, and concise memoranda interpreting these analyses will be made for administrative use.

(2) War-time discussion materials

This Division will assist the Divisions of Economic Information and Program Study and Discussion in the preparation of publications dealing with questions, issues, and situations affecting farmers' attitudes and sympathies for use in local discussion groups, Extension meetings, and for general distribution among the farm population.

(3) Rural community organization

The work of the Division in assisting in the organization of rural communities for war-time activities will be continued and expanded. Directed specifically to the needs of the program of agricultural planning to attain production goals, the work in community organization will be carried out in cooperation with the Division of State and Local Planning, the Extension Service, and the Local Defense Councils. The objective of this community work is to instill a widespread and real sense of participation by farm people in the national defense effort, based upon sound local organization in rural areas.

Federal Notes

A new series of bulletins on housing in each State has been released by the Department of Commerce. Occupied dwelling units by tenure and by color of occupants, for urban and rural areas, are given in numbers and percentage for 1940 and 1930. Dwelling units are tabulated by occupancy status, urban, and rural for 1940. The characteristics of housing include tenure status, color of occupants, number of persons per room, needed repairs and plumbing equipment, average monthly rent and mortgage status. Data are given for urban and rural areas, for cities of 10,000 inhabitants or more, for metropolitan districts and for rural-farm areas. Similar statistics for counties by minor civil divisions, for all urban places, for wards of cities of 10,000 or more, and for the metropolitan districts by minor civil divisions will be presented in succeeding bulletins.

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"Agriculture in Defense," issued October 17 by the Department Library, is the first of a series of abstracts of current publications received in the Library.

Suggestions for making it more useful in defense studies will be welcomed, says a note.

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County workers frequently are in need of information about studies and data available for the county with which they deal. In an effort to meet this need, the U. S. Department of Agriculture Library has prepared lists of county references for Imperial County, California; Delta County, Colorado; Lake and Union Counties, Mississippi; and Okfuskee County, Oklahoma. Others are in course of preparation.

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Recent migration into a number of cities in all parts of the country is the subject of a current series of reports issued by the Work Projects Administration. Forty-six cities in which there has been considerable defense employment were selected for study. In each, a sample was selected covering the residential district, low-priced hotels, and trailer camps and, in some cases, areas adjoining the city in which defense housing has been erected were also included. Higher-priced hotels were not surveyed and no attempt was made to gather information about people who had left the city. The surveys were concerned with persons who moved into the city from places outside the county within the 12 months preceding. All of them were taken in the fall of 1941. The data included the number of migrants; the places from which they came, classified by rural and urban; their industry and occupation before migration and at present; as well as present unemployment by sex, age, place of last residence, distance traveled, month of entering the county, and previous industry and occupation.

The findings also show the extent to which rural persons and farm operators and farm laborers are taking part in this migration. The table below summarizes data available at the beginning of December.

Origin and Tenure of Migrants Expressed in Percentage

	Former Place of Residence									
	<u>1/</u>		Rural		Urban		Agriculture			
	Open	Rural	Total	Towns	Small	Large	Cities	Cities	Total	Operators
	Total	Country	Village	Total	Towns	Cities	Cities	Total	Operators	Laborers
Akron	29	(a)	(a)	71	(a)	(a)	(a)	12	(a)	(a)
Baltimore	32	7	25	68	25	18	25	13	(a)	(a)
Bridgeport	13	3	10	87	32	16	39	3	(a)	(a)
Chicago	20	(a)	(a)	80	(a)	(a)	(a)	19	(a)	(a)
Detroit	41	(a)	(a)	59	22	12	25	21	3	18
Fort Smith	32	2	30	68	40	13	15	10	(a)	(a)
Fort Wayne	34	14	20	66	(a)	(a)	(a)	6	4	2
Greenville	26	2	24	74	43	18	13	8	(a)	(a)
Indianapolis	27	3	24	73	34	19	20	14	(a)	(a)
Macon	45	15	30	55	32	8	15	17	(a)	(a)
Philadelphia	21	5	16	79	32	17	30	1	(a)	(a)
St. Louis	38	16	22	62	27	13	22	14	(a)	(a)
Wichita	42	10	32	58	38	9	11	18	(a)	(a)

(a) Not available

1/ Places of less than 2,500 population

2/ Places of 2,500 to 25,000 population

3/ Places of 25,000 to 100,000 population

4/ Places of more than 100,000 population

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS

Reviewed and Received

FEDERAL

- (1) Kollmorgen, Walter M. The German settlement in Cullman County, Alabama. 66 pp. Bur. Agr. Econ., U. S. Dept. Agr., Washington, D. C., 1941.
- (2) Draper, C. R. A study of people and conditions in a low-income farming area of southern Lewis County, West Virginia. 20 pp. Bur. Agr. Econ., U. S. Dept. Agr. in cooperation with the Lewis Co. Land Use Planning Committee, Upper Darby, Pa., July 1941.
- (3) Nichols, Ralph R. and Page, John S. Community and neighborhood areas, Lincoln County, Oklahoma. 20 pp. Bur. Agr. Econ., U. S. Dept. Agr. in cooperation with Okla. Joint Land-Grant Col. - F.A.E. Committee, Washington, D. C., 1941.
- (4) Hoffsommer, Harold and Pryor, Herbert. Neighborhoods and communities in Covington County, Mississippi. 31 pp. Bur. Agr. Econ., U. S. Dept. Agr., Washington, D. C., July 1941.
- (5) Rossoff, Milton. The John Doe family and how they lived. Reporting study of 38 Tenant-Purchase clients in 1939. 11 pp. Bur. Agr. Econ., U. S. Dept. Agr., Washington, D. C., 1941.
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